CHAPTER XI—INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

(i) Industries and Commerce.

General

1177. From the beginning, the Department has pursued a policy of encouraging and promoting industrial activities in the State and affording technical assistance and advice either to establish new industries or to expand the existing industries wherever necessary and of furnishing advice and assistance for expansion and improvement of trade and commerce in the State. This policy was continued during the year also.

Industrial and Commercial conditions

1178. There was perceptible improvement in the general industrial and commercial conditions in the State as compared with the previous year. The industrial concerns in the State both large and small, continued to maintain production by utilising the locally available resources and when necessary by importing raw materials or accessories from foreign countries.

The Import Policy of the Government of India

1179. The trend towards reduction of quotas for items relatively less essential to the economy of the country introduced during the latter part of the previous year was carried a step further in view of the foreign exchange requirements of the Second Five-Year Plan. The provisions for liberal licensing and licenses for new-comers were withdrawn. Discrimination between the dollar and soft currency areas was further reduced by allowing the utilisation of licenses for soft currency areas for import from hard currency to a greater extent. A more liberal policy was generally adopted for capital goods such as machinery, equipment, spares and components.

1180. The Export Promotion Scheme, which provides for the grant of special import licenses for such of the basic raw materials as required in the manufacture of goods intended for export, was continued during the year.

1181. An important feature of the Export Policy pursued by the Government of India during the year was to encourage export of indigenous manufactures, which were surplus to the internal requirements of the country.

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A large number of commodities like manganese ore, kyanite ore, tamarind, castor oil, linseed oil, groundnut oil, etc., were placed on the list of exports to foreign countries, fixing the ceiling limits wherever necessary.

Price Movements

1182. During the year, the commodity prices registered a further rise as compared with the previous year. The prices of food-grains, textiles and other articles of food were unsteady while the prices of oilseeds showed an upward tendency.

Industrial Establishments

1183. There were 945 industrial establishments working in the Old Mysore State including Bellary District during the year. The total number of persons employed in all these establishments was 1,18,086. Out of the 945 industrial establishments, 895 were perennial and the remaining 50 were seasonal.

1184. Steps were being taken to collect and publish similar statistics in respect of industrial establishments located in the integrated areas.

Major Industries

1185. *Woollen Mills.*—During the year, there were four woollen mills working in the State with 269 looms and 18,112 spindles. The total production of woollen yarn and piece-goods in these mills during the calendar year 1956 was 3,133,207 (2,395,528) lbs. valued at Rs 1,44,22,286 (Rs. 1,77,361). Two of these mills were mainly engaged in the manufacture of carpets and druggets.

State Aid to Industries

1186. (1) *The Mysore State Aid to Industries Act,* 1951.—During the year, a total sum of Rs. 4,60,300 was disbursed as loan in 37 cases under this Act while a sum of Rs. 49,949 was recovered from the loanees towards the outstanding loans.

(2) *Recovery of Loans granted under the Industrial Loan Rules.*—Sixty loan cases were outstanding at the close of the year, of which 52 cases pertained to individual loanees while the remaining eight cases related to large industrial concerns.

The total recoveries made during the year towards repayment of the outstanding dues amounted to Rs. 4,04,529 (Rs. 4,00,000).

3. *Loans under the Scheme "Loans to Educated unemployed persons to start industries of their own".*— As the scheme for the grant of loans to educated unemployed

persons was abolished by Government, no fresh loans were granted during the year.

1187. The Department continued to render as usual technical advice and assistance to private industrialists and industrial concerns in connection with the erection or repairs to industrial plant and machinery wherever such advice or assistance was sought for by them.

Technical assistance

1188. (*a*) *Supply of Coal and Coke.*—The arrangements for procurement and distribution of coal and coke in the State to the small scale consumers through the Coal Depots maintained by the Department at the Government Soap Factory, Bangalore, and Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore, were continued during the year. The quarterly quota of 162 waggons of coal/coke under class "ZIS" was regularly drawn and distributed among the small scale consumers in the State.

Other Forms Of Assistance.

The quotas previously fixed to all major consumers of coal/coke under various classifications of industries in the Mysore State were issued during the year.

The Mysore Coal Control Order was continued to be in force in the Old Mysore area.

(*b*) *Supply of Iron and Steel.*—The Iron and Steel Controller for Mysore, Bhadravati, was requested to enhance the quotas suitably so as to meet the reasonable demands of the consumers in the State including integrated areas.

(*c*) *Supply of Salt.*—The Zonal Scheme for the distribution of salt was continued during the year. Under the Scheme, a total quantity of 15,00,000 railway maunds of salt was allotted to the State for the year 1956 for industrial and civil requirements.

(*d*) *Issue of Essentiality Certificates for the import of raw materials, machinery, etc., by "Actual Users".*—Two hundred and five applications were received during the year from the "Actual Users" in the State including the integrated areas for the grant of essentiality certificates for the import of raw materials (except raw silk and art silk), machinery, spare parts, etc., for use in their industrial concerns for the manufacture of finished products. As usual, these applications were investigated and essentiality certificates were issued in deserving cases after examining their *bonafide* requirements.

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(e) *Inspection of Articles of Furniture.*—The furnitures worth Rs. 4,57,425 manufactured by the approved contractors with whom indents placed by the several Government Departments in the State, were inspected and certified by the Department.

Industrial Education.

1189. 1. *Government Industrial Schools.*—There were eleven Government industrial schools working under the control of the Department at the end of the year with 615 students undergoing training in useful arts and handicrafts like carpentry, smithy, lacquerware manufacture, weaving in cotton and wool, ivory and wood-carving, etc. A sum of about Rs. 29,318 was expended during the year for granting scholarships to students, the rate of scholarship varying from rupees five to rupees seven per month.

Sanction was accorded during the year for the starting of an industrial school at Nagamangla and accordingly the school was started for imparting training in the following crafts *viz.*, carpentry, smithy, brass icon-making and wool-weaving.

The total output and sales in all the eleven industrial schools during the year amounted to Rs. 76,160-87 and Rs. 1,46,496-62 respectively.

2. *Private Industrial Schools.*—As in the previous year, a monthly grant-in-aid of Rs. 250 was given to the S.L.N. Industrial School, Bangalore, while a monthly grant-in-aid of Rs. 201 was given to the Methodist Mission School, Tumkur, during the year.

The working of the schools was satisfactory.

3. *Home Industries Institutions.*—There were 51 home industries institutions (Stree Samajas) working in the State by the help of grants-in-aid ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 100 per month, with about 2,000 ladies on an average per month undergoing training in several useful crafts such as tailoring, mat-weaving, cloth-printing, rattan work, embroidery, knitting, zari work, etc., during the year. The total amount of grant given to these institutions by the Department during the year was Rs. 21,500.

Out of a sum of Rs. 29,980 sanctioned by the Government during the year, a sum of Rs. 27,780 was disbursed among several institutions during the year.

One dozen sewing machines were purchased and supplied to the deserving institutions during the year for development of their industrial sections.

4. *Award of Scholarships for the study of industrial subjects.*—During the year, one scholarship of Rs. 85 per month was awarded to a final year student of Commercial Arts in the J.J. School of Arts, Bombay, while two scholarships of Rs. 75 each per month were awarded to two students studying in the second year course of advanced studies in Commercial Arts at the same institute. Two scholarships each of Rs. 50 per month were awarded to two students for undergoing training in the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.

Administration of Central Acts.

1190. 1. *Industrial Statistics Act*, 1942—*Census of Manufacturing Industries Rules*, 1953.—The Industrial Statistics Act, 1942, which was hitherto in force in the State was repealed with effect from 10th November 1956, consequent on the enforcement of the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953, as per Notification No. I.P. (A). 1 (22) 56, dated 10th November 1956, issued by the Ministry of Heavy Industries, Government of India, New Delhi.

As in the previous year, the scope of the Census of Manufacturing Industries in Mysore, was limited to factories employing 20 or more workers per day and using power in the manufacturing process and to industries shown at serial Nos. 1–29 in Schedule I to the Census of Manufacturing Industries Rules.

There were 231 factories in the New State coming within the scope of the Census of Manufacturing Industries during the year including 105 factories located in the integrated areas.

The occupiers of the factories coming for the first time within the scope of the Census of Manufacturing Industries were acquainted with the provisions of the Rules and the need for conducting such census of Industrial Production and for building up a complete structure of each industry for purpose of planning and development, and steps were also taken by the Department to enlist their co-operation and personal attention in connection with the conducting of the census and to maintain a high standard of efficiency.

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2. *Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951.*—During the year, 1956 applications were received from the industrialists in the State for the grant of necessary licenses for the establishment of new undertakings or expansion of the existing undertakings. Of these, 18 applications related to the grant of licenses for establishing new industrial undertakings, while 31 related to the grant of permission for the expansion of existing undertakings, six for the manufacture of new articles and one application for the registration of their existing undertaking. Out of these 56 applications, necessary licenses were granted in 11 cases, while in nine cases the Government of India rejected the applications as they did not comply with the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder. Two applications were treated as withdrawn. The remaining 34 applications were pending disposal with the Government of India. In the case of two industrial concerns who had applied for the issue of licenses for expanding their undertakings during 1955-56, necessary licenses were issued during the year.

The number of Commercial and Industrial enquiries received and dealt with by the Department during the year was about 500 (486). As usual, the enquiries were received from various mercantile bodies and Government Departments both in and outside the State.

Working of the Industrial Concerns.

1191. (a) *Government Electric Factory, Bangalore.*—Production of Transformers continued to be the main line of manufacture during the year and other lines of manufacture were hardware, scientific instruments, electrical accessories and bakelite articles. The total production and sales were Rs. 69,15,991 (Rs. 45,77,396) and Rs. 67,94,117 (Rs. 44,28,247) respectively. The transformers manufactured during the year aggregated to about 92,500 (53,500.) K.V.A.

Machinery of the total value of about rupees three and half lakhs were received during the latter part of the year.

Negotiations were being conducted with Messrs. A.E.G. of West Germany for securing their technical collaboration in the manufacture of heavy duty electrical transformers and motors and switchgears.

The expenditure booked under development schemes was about Rs. 2,66,000 as against final grant of

Rs. 3,83,000. During the year, eight students were undergoing training in several sections.

(b) *Government Soap Factory, Bangalore.*—The total production of soap during the year was 650 tons (601). The total sales reached a record figure since the inception of the factory and amounted to Rs. 32,00,000 (Rs. 30,30,000).

The products of the factory were continued to receive high patronage from both Indian States and foreign countries. The Mysore Sandal Soap has established good market in Federated Malaya States, Canada, Great Britain and other Middle East and Far East Countries.

The construction of the new building at Rajaji Nagar was completed during the year and the same was inaugurated by the Governor of Mysore on 25th March 1957.

(c) *Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore* :— Due to the implementation of the expansion schemes which involved dismantling, repairing and erection of various items of plant and machinery, the total production of electro-porcelain articles like 8 K. V. and 15 K. V. insulators, 8 K. V. and 13 K. V. strains etc., was less, amounting to Rs. 1,28,298 (Rs. 5,59,106). The sales of finished stocks amounted to Rs. 7,17,302 during the year.

The expansion of the factory at an estimated cost of Rs. 63 lakhs with the technical collaboration of Messrs. N.G.K. Ltd., Nagoya, Japan, was taken up with a view to step up production of high tension insulators to the extent of 2,500 tons per annum as against the present capacity of 300 tons per annum. The object of the scheme is to supply its product of H. T. Insulators throughout India to meet the demands of all hydro-electric projects.

The main factory building under the expansion scheme which was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,88,177 was opened by the Prime Minister of India on 23rd February 1957.

(d) *Government Industrial Workshop, Bangalore* :— During the year, the total out-put and sales were Rs. 4,57,271 (Rs. 4,12,343) and Rs. 4,84,656 (Rs. 4,26,116) respectively.

Sanction was accorded for shifting the factory to a new site at the Government Electric Factory at an

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estimated cost of rupees six lakhs and the construction of the building was taken up during the year.

(e) *The Government Sandal Wood Oil Factories, Mysore and Shimoga.*—The total production of sandal wood oil at both the factories in Mysore and Shimoga during the year amounted to 130,388 lbs. (59,220 lbs.) while 18,591 lbs. (13,303 lbs.) of oil were obtained by distillation at New York under agency arrangements. The sales aggregated to 1,49,829 (1,58,527) lbs. of sandal wood oil of the value of Rs. 78,98,054 (Rs. 74,32,054).

As in the previous year, there was good market for sandal wood oil in all the principal consuming centres of the world including Great Britain, America, Japan and other Continental countries of Europe.

(f) *Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan.*—After six years of continuous loss from 1949-50 to 1954-55 on account of competition from several bigger units, the factory was able to work as a paying concern during the years 1955-56 and 1956-57.

Out of a capital grant of rupees eight lakhs under the development scheme and Rs. 50,000 from depreciation reserve funds, a sum of Rs. 1,00,850 and Rs. 11,063 respectively were actually expended in connection with the implementation of the schemes.

The factory was being mechanised by installing up-to-date machines under the Expansion Scheme during the year.

(g) *Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.*—This is a premier institution of Arts and Crafts which has been maintained by this Department for training the artisans in carpentry and cabinet making, fine arts, modelling, wood carving, sandal wood and ivory carving, inlay work, engraving and enabling metal work, manufacture of rattan articles, smithy, sculpture, etc. The duration of course, ranges from three to six years depending upon the course taken. There were 354 students undergoing training in the Institute at the end of March 1957.

During the year, the production and sale of articles both in workshop and training sections amounted to Rs. 1,09,134 and Rs. 1,34,982 respectively while the sale of articles manufactured by private artisans amounted to Rs. 68,400.

(h) *Arts and Crafts Depot, Bangalore.*—The Depot continued to be an Emporium for the display and sale of the best specimens of the Mysore Arts and Crafts. The sales during the year amounted to Rs. 1,58,468 (Rs. 1,15,250).

(i) *Government Central Workshop, Mercara:*—The workshop which was mainly engaged in the execution of job orders pertaining to mechanical works including repairs and services, was brought under the control of the Department with effect from 1st November 1956. The workshop continued from 1st April 1956 with a capital of Rs. 2·3 lakhs. During the year, a sum of Rs. 0·78 lakh was drawn towards capital expenditure. The total receipts realised by the execution of job orders was Rs. 73,348 (Rs. 46,015).

Government Aided Industrial Concerns

1192. (a) *The Mysore Tobacco Co., Ltd., Bangalore* :— The total area planted by the Company during the year was 3,350 (3,143) acres. The total value of green-leaf purchased from the ryots amounted to Rs. 5,45,612 (Rs. 7,68,627). The decrease was mainly due to a decrease of rupees two in the purchase value. The total value of cured tobacco sold was Rs. 35,80,633 (Rs. 28,96,809).

A Tobacco Research Station was established at Hunsur under the auspices of Indian Central Tobacco Committee and the Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajahmundry, with a view to investigate the ravages caused by the pests and parasites for the tobacco crop.

(b) *The Mysore Chrome Tanning Co., Ltd., Bangalore.*—The details of production during the year were :—

1.	Value of raw materials consumed	... Rs.	2,63,716
2.	Value of articles of production		
	(*a*) Uppers and B. T. soles	... Rs.	4,74,663
	(*b*) Leather goods	... Rs.	24,301
3.	Value of Stock on hand including raw materials.	Rs.	2,56,007

(c) *The Bangalore Ex-Servicemen's Transport Co., Ltd., Bangalore* :—The hire collections under the different lines of business run by the Company during the year amounted to Rs. 1,89,000.

With a view to afford permanent rehabilitation to ex-servicemen drivers who were running the vehicles, most of the Autorickshaws were released to them under the hire purchase basis and only four were being run by the

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company directly. Fifteen more vehicles were purchased from the military surplus stores at White-Field and Avadi. Out of these, 13 vehicles were renovated and put on roads.

The contract for the carriage of Postal Mails in Bangalore City was executed satisfactorily during the year.

(d) *The Mysore Water Proofs Ltd., Bangalore*:—As many as 14,713 gallons (7,500) of paints and varnishes were manufactured in the company during the year. The sales amounted to Rs. 2,24,989 (Rs. 1,40,248).

(e) *The Mysore Vegetable Oil Product Ltd., Bangalore*:—During the year, a total quantity of 1,236 tons of vanaspathi (Hydrogenated oil) and refined oil was manufactured while the sales was Rs. 23,45,138.

(f) *Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd., Mysore*:—There was good demand for all the major products of the company like sulphuric acid, anhydrous ammonia, ammonium sulphate, etc. The demand for superphosphate, however, was very spectacular.

The total sales was Rs. 28 lakhs and this was about Rs. 8 lakhs more than that of the previous year.

(g) *Radio and Electricals Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bangalore*:—About 1,53,347 House Service Meters, 906 Radio Receivers, 1,000 Water Meters and 69,09,438 yards of P. V. C, products were manufactured during the year. Six hundred and fifty-one Community Receiver sets were sold to the Government of India while 255 Nos. Domestic Radio Chassis Assembles were sold to Messrs. Amzal (Private) Ltd., Bombay. The total sales of the articles manufactured in the Company amounted to Rs. 69,95,523 during the year.

Manufacture of Radio components such as band switches, capacitors, etc., was undertaken with the approval of the Government of India.

Cottage Industries

1193. During the year, there were 38 cottage industries centres working under the control of the Department at the end of October 1956 and also several cottage industries working in the integrated areas were transferred to the control of the Department.

1194. Sustained and continuous attention was given by the Department as usual to the resucitation and Development of Handicrafts and Cottage Industries.